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the place of work afield, for which the students whom this book is designed to aid are likely to lack time and opportunity. With this exception the *Lessons* seem to the writer well adapted to the ends they are intended to meet.

The author has an interesting style of presentation. The abundant illustrations, of which many are original, are very good.

R. H. T.

Notes.—Part I of *The Queensland Flora*, a handbook by F. Manson Bailey, Colonial Botanist, recently issued, contains the orders Ranunculaceæ to Anacardiaceæ and is illustrated by twelve plates representing some of the rarer species.

Volume II of the *Meddelanden* of the Botanical Institute of the Stockholm University contains thirteen articles covering morphological and physiological studies on flowering plants and morphological and taxonomic studies on certain cryptogams, chiefly fresh-water algæ.

Mr. Holm's *Studies in the Cyperaceæ*, XII, deals with *Carex filifolia* Nuttall, from which are segregated *C. elynoides* (*C. filifolia* var. *miser*) and *C. oreocharis* (*C. filifolia* var. *valida*).

Messrs. J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, whose practical interest in botany has been shown already in many ways, have begun the publication of a "reproduction series" of Bulletins, the first of which, fresh from the press, is a facsimile of Barton's *Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States*, accompanied by a biography and portrait of the author.

PALEOBOTANY.

Cretaceous Plants.¹—Professor Lester F. Ward, with the collaboration of W. P. Jenney, W. M. Fontaine, and F. H. Knowlton, presents an elaborate discussion of the cretaceous flora of the Black Hills in relation to the geological age of the various strata in which the plants occur. Eighty-six species are enumerated, of which nineteen belong to the Pteridophyta, forty-eight are gymnosperms, and the

¹ Ward, Lester F. The Cretaceous Formation of the Black Hills as indicated by the Fossil Plants, *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1899, pp. 525-712, Pls. LVII-CLXXII.

remaining seventeen belong to the angiosperms. Special interest centers in the very large number of cycads, — twenty-five species in all, — which were obtained in a remarkably fine state of preservation. Of these, twenty species belong to the Cycadoidea, the majority of the specimens (126) belonging to the Marsh collection of the Yale Museum.

A critical comparison of the flora of the various horizons with corresponding types and formations elsewhere in America and Europe leads the author to the unqualified conclusion that “the sandstones of the Black Hills belong to the Dakota group proper, or No. 1 of Meek and Hayden, while the recent contention that the cycad and other plant-bearing beds form a part of the Jurassic may be regarded as definitely overthrown.”

D. P. P.

Fossil Cycads.¹—Professor Lester F. Ward continues his studies of fossil cycads by a notable contribution to the Washington Academy of Sciences on twenty new species from the Jurassic of Wyoming. This material first came to notice in 1898, through Professor O. C. Marsh, and since then a large amount of additional material in the form of well-preserved trunks has been obtained. It is a noteworthy fact that these fossils not only represent new species, but they also represent an entirely new genus, for which Professor Ward proposes to use the name of *Cycadella*. The chief points of contrast with the cycads of the Black Hills are to be found in the relatively small, bulbous, subspheroidal, or subconical trunks, which are encased in a layer, 5–15 mm. thick, of dense tissue consisting of a chaffy ramentum, which arises from the leaf bases and becomes matted so as to form a thick outer covering.

D. P. P.

Fossil Cycads.²—The very remarkable collection of cycads from the Black Hills and other localities, brought together by the late Professor Marsh and now to be found in Yale Museum, has led Mr. G. R. Wieland to supplement the admirable studies of Professor Ward by a more detailed macroscopic and microscopic examination of these plants in all their parts. His preliminary studies give important details respecting the character of the inflorescence, the structure of

¹ Ward, Lester F. Description of a New Genus and Twenty New Species of Fossil Cycadean Trunks from the Jurassic of Wyoming, *Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 1900, vol. i, pp. 253–300, Pls. XIV–XXI.

² Wieland, G. R. A Study of Some American Fossil Cycads, *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 1899, vol. vii, pp. 219, 305, 384.